legitimetizing the children, and giving to the father, by whom they have always been supported, his natural right to exercise control over them. The inverse course was substed, and the act was passed and became a law inventy days ago. But row, in the face of the fact that this act was deliberately passed anon ample evidence, this act was deliberately passed anon ample evidence, a jake appeal is made to the sympathies of the Legislature, and without inquiring into the truth of the case, or in any way ascertaining the right or wrong of the matter, a bit is hurried through on mere unsupported matter, and the act legitimatizing the children is reposaled.

Poaled.
Under these circumstances, resort must again be had Under these circumstances, resert must again be had to the courts, is order to protect these innocent children against the danger of growing up in corruption and ceptavity.

I am. Sr. your obedient servant,
New-York, April 7, 1857.

M. C. STANLEY.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 7, 1857. The Union party have redicated Clark and Desn to Congress. Woodruff, in the IVth District, is besten by about 200. Ferni's election in the IVth District is in dcubt. From present indications, the Union party will elect their State ticket. The House and Senate have both been carried against the Democrats by

good working majorities.

Samuel Arnold, the Administration candidate, is elected to Congress in the Hd District; Ezra Clark, jr., "Union," in the Ist, and Sidney Dean, "Union," the Hid. The IVth District is claimed by both parties and the result is doubtful. The Union State Ticket is elected by the people—The Harrford Times says by 1,000 inejority. The Legislature is "Union" by a 2e majority; in the House by from twenty to thirty majerity. Of the twenty one Senators, the Union candidates are elected in the Hd, HIId, VIth, VIIth VIIIth, IXth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XIXth, XXth and XXIst Districts, while Administra tion Senators are chosen in the IVth, Vth, Xth, XIIth XVIIIth, and probably the XIth Districts.

SECOND DISPATCH. We have returns from all but twenty-seven to was it the State. The vote in the towns heard from foot 55,000. The "Union" ticket is 1,000 shead, and the majority will be increased. The Union State ticket is elected. The Union party have elected 120, and the Democrats 78, Representatives, with twenty-seven towns to hear from. The Senate will stand as at present advised—13 Union to 8 Democratic. The Congressmen will stand as before reported-Dean and Clark elected; Woodruff and Ferry defeated by small

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

Capt H. A. Adams has been ordered to take the place of Capt. Stringham in the present Naval Board. One of the new Courts meets here on Monday next. It consists of Captains W. W. McKean, John Pope, and G. J. Van Brunt, with Charles Abert, e-q., of Washington as Judge Advocate. The third Court will be scleeted in a day of two.

lected in a day or two.

The sale of the Delaware Frust lands on the 23d of June, will take place at Osawkee, Kansas, instead of The Union of this morning has an article confirming

The Union of this morning has an arricle continuing our dispatch of last night, relative to the appointment of a Commissioner to China.

The contract for the marble work on the extension of the Patent Office was to day awarded to John F. Conally of Baltimore. It will probably amount to from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

CHARTER ELECTION AT ST. LOUIS. Sr Louis, Mo., April 7, 1857.

Incomplete returns of the city election show the

CHARTER ELECTION AT CANANDAIGUA.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

At the Charter election here to-day the American candidates for Justice of the Peace and Supervisor were elected.

CHARTER ELECTION AT PORTLAND, ME Our municipal election to day resulted in the choice of Mr. William Willis (Republican) for Mayor. The vote stord: For Willis, 1.955; for Nathan Cummings (Citizen's cancidate), 1.530. The Republicans have a majority in the City Council.

CHARTER ELECTION AT NEW-ORLEANS. The estite American teket for District Judges is probably elected. The Democratic nomines for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court is undoubtedly elected.

CHARTER ELECTION IN CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Monday, April 6, 1857. At the Charter Election in this city to day the Democratic ticket was elected by two hundred majority.

SERIOUS AFFRAY-MASSACRE BY INDIANS. CHICAGO, Tuesday. April 7, 1857.
There was a bloody affray at the Michigan Southern Railroad Depot yesterday, tetween a policeman named John Poster are a gang of Irish hotel rusness. One Irishman, named Patrick Brosm, was instantly killed, and two others so badly wounded that they are not expected to live. A verdict was rendered at the Corner's inquest of "Self defense," and Poster was set at liberty.

The Democratic Press has intelligence of the mas The Democratic Press has intelligence of the mass-sacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake, Iowa, by a band of Sicus Indians. Agent Fiantican started with a company of troops for Fort Ridge'y on the 17th ult. Fifteen settlers are reported missing. The St. Paut Pioneer of the 27th ult. confirms the report of the mas-sacre, which occurred on the 9th of Asroh at Spirit Lake. In Emmet County, Iowa, near the Misnesota

Navigation is open on the lake.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

New-Orlkans, Taskday, April 7, 1857.

Galveston papers speak highly of the new steam connection with New-Orlsans by the Berwick Bay and connection with New-Orlsans by the Berwick Bay and Opelouses Railroad. It is rumored that the Hon, Samuel Houston will be

a candicate for Governor of Texus in opposition to the Democratic candidate.

Bosros, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

The case of the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch was given to the Jury to-day at noon, after a charge from Judge Sanger, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery. At 6 o'clock this evening, the Jury not having agreed upon a verciet, a recess was taken until ten, when, if no verdict is decided upon, the Jury will remain in session all night.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN. Scattering returns from Wisconsin, indicate the re-election of Whiton, Republican, as Chief Justice, by a decided inspirity.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.
William, Charles and William C. Davis, two brothers and a cousin charged with the murder of Spence Sawyer at Elizabeth City, N. C. have been acquitted. The trial excited great interest in the State.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A collision occurred vesterday to the Columbia Railroad between two freight trains, and four cars were demolished. John Huston, the fireman, was killed.

FIRE AT PORTAGEVILLE, LIVINGSTON CO.

PORTAGEVILLE, Livingston Co., April 7, p. m.
Two large stores and two dwellings in this village are on fire, and cannot be saved. They are owned by D. Stewart and N. Platt.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT Boston, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

The following are the footings of the Beston weekly Bank statement:

THE GALE OF MONDAY.

Boston, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.
The gale off the coast was very severe yesterday and sat right, but we hear of no serious desters to ship-The packet-sloop Abby Holmes came in collision with a schoorer yesterday, near the wharf at Prov-incetewn, and was sunk.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 7, 1857. The screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool at 10 e'clock on the morning of wednesday, the 25th ult. arrived here at 101 this evening. Her advices are four cays later than those by the

Asia at New-York. The City of Washington arrived out at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 23c ult, and would sail again for New-York an hour after the Canadian.

The Niagara arrived at 6 o'clock on the evening of

GREAT BRITAIN.

Previous to the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Palmereton, in reply to questions, stated toat no direct overtures for the return of the Empassies had been used from Naples, but indirectly it had been asked whether enouing the positical prisoners to La Plats would be considered sufficient. The British Government however, would not be satisfied with Naples merely emptying its prisons to fill hear again.

The Commercial Treaty with Morocco was laid before the Hunse. The House then dispersed.

The wires for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April.

The Queen's speech was telegraphed by the Asia.

The English press generally speak favorably of the mederation of the Inaugural of the President.

Birmingham reports improved orders for Iron from the United Sates, and also a full export and demand for other goods.

for other goods.

At Nottingham business both in hosiery and lace

was well sustained.

In the woolen districts there has been duliness.

FRANCE. Letters from Marseilles of the 18th, say that the American ship Adriatic being arrested in consequence of the collision with the steamer Lyonnais; the captain

of the collision with the steamer Lyonnais; the captain of merred to the jurisdiction of the French Courts, and appeared to an American tribunal. The chienton was overruled and the cause will be heard before the Tribunal of Commerce. The survivors of the Lyonnais are waiting to give their evidence.

There was not much business transacted last week by the Peris menufacturers. From some of the manufacturing towns the accounts are rather favorable; woolen rufes are in cemand and some large orders have been received from Paris. Califos are not so easily disposed of. There has been a small rise in the price of cotton thread. Complaints are made of the non arrival of orders for silk from the United States. New York merchants decline to purchase silk goods at the present high price, which is 30 to 40 per cent higher than that of last year.

News has been received from Algiers announcing that one fifth more of the land has been sown with

News has been received from Algiers announcing that one fifth more of the land has been sown with wheat this year than last, and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest.

There is a progressive rise in the prices of colonial produce. The corn and particularly the flour marksts are excessively dull. A speedy fall in the price of wheat is inavirable. Flour of the best quality was offered at the last market at 75f. 50c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The bakers have supplied themselves with flour worth 74f. the sack. The reserve of flour in the process of keynes illeges. the market stores of France is large.

SPAIN. The following is an extract from The London Times
"Cadiz letters state that the forts of Vera Cruz had fred on the boa's of the Spanish war steamer Ferro-lans, whose commander has demanded an explanation. There are reveral French and English ships on the station. The Mexicans boast that they have assist-

BELGIUM. The Government proposes to convert the French five per cent bands into four and a balt per cent ones.

SWITZERLAND. The Neufchatel Conterence would probably neet or

Russia having demanded an explanation of the recent landing of 300 Poles and Turks, under Mehemet Bay, from the English steamer Kangaroo on the coast of Cir-cassia, the Porte has appointed a Commission of In-

PERSIA.

An armistics for three months is agreed upon os-tween the British and Persian forces. An insurrection had occurred in the Persian Tauris, where a consin of the Shah is Governor.

GERMANY.

The Hamburg money market was rather easier, discount having receded to 5 per cent.

Sir John Crampton performed the ceremony of kissing hands on his departure as Minister to Hanover.

ITALY.

Diplomatic relations are suspended between Austriand Sardinia. The Piedmontese Gazette announces the recall of Count Past, the Austrian Minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin. The Austrian city whole of his legation, from Turin. The Austrian citi zens are transferred to the protection of the Prussian Minister. The recall takes place without a rigorous distance undure.

There are reports from Naples of some relaxation in M. Pienelli to Paris, to conciliate the Western Powers.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The elections are declared void. The Chambers accuse the British Government of having tampered with the electoral lists. A dissolution of the Chambers is

THE LATEST. JAPAN.

The two Br tish steamers forced Fort Mangasatti in Japan because they were refused admis ion contrary to the Treaty. Communications however were made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that the three ports should be opened; but the crews of any foreign vessels are forbidden to penetrate

THE POISONING AT HONG KONG, The Paris Moniteur de la Flotte gives the details of the arrest and interrogatories of the Chinese baker who was executed for poiscning bread at Hong Kong. He stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy, brought him by a satellite of the Mandarins. The orders informed Allum, the baker, that the English having declared war it was his duty to assist in their having declared war, it was his duty to assist in their destruction; that the soldiers used fire and sword to fight them, and he was to use poison. If he disobeyed these orders, his family at Cauton would be thrown into prison, and his property confiscated. He made two kinds of breed—one poisoned for the English, which was involuntarily given to the other foreigners, and another kind only for the Chinese.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer Tamar brings intelligence that there has been a modification of the law with regard to differential durles, by which stips can now discharge a part of their cargoes at Montevideo and Buence Ayres and proceed up the river with the remainder.

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA. Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is

reging in Persia.

THE SOUND DUES.

The London Gazette contains a notice from the Board of Trade that Dentaark has engaged to abolish the Sound Dues from the 1st of April.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Various Liverpool incular report a quiet but steady market, with sales during acture business days an acquient to the decarring of the Asia file (0 bales, of which specularets took only 1,000, and expertance in the acquirent of the previous Friday.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—Trade in Manchester was used but anjons bud substrong to change.

niet, but prices had andergene to change.

LIVEBFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. - Mesers. Rich-LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Mesers. Richardson, Sperce & Co., report Flour very dull at a decline of 1 P bbl.; Western Caral at 27 d 25; Philadelphis and Baltimore, 18/28/1; Obio, 29/2309. Wheat also very dull and 21 P bush lower, red selling at 7/6/28; white 2/28/29 Corn quiet and 6d, lower; mixed, 3/1; yellow, 21 8; white 3/28/29. Corn quiet and 6d, lower; mixed, 3/1; yellow, 21 8; white 3/28/38. The weather had been involube for agricultural pursuits.

LIVERFOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Mesers. Richardson, Sperce & Co., report a firm market fir Beef, but sales unimportant. Blue in steamy. Pork without charge, and sales to a moderate ratest. Lard chil and prices weat—small sales at 72.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London money market had become slightly easier, but without essential change in het had become elichtly easier, but without essential chance tates. Consols closed at \$3; disc; for money, and \$3; disc;

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS-Newspaper reports quet- Sugars quiet but arealy. Rice firm, with a large specializing quity. Rowin elegate sales of Mo bila common at a sales quiet at 42.6. Pain Oil-wales unimperfant, at 2.45 15 Oilwo Oil quiet at 256 10, 0 288 15, for Seville. Rape Oil with out at limit of the control of the

LONDON MARKETS,—The Dewspapers report SUGARS cuted and uncharged: Correr f.m and supely small; Ricciant; Otla generally unchanged; Scotch Pig Irox sellin a 75/. GLASGOW IRON MARKET.-GLASGOW, March 24 (By Pelegraph) - Our market for Pro Inon was rather easier to day, and brainess was done in mixed numbers, was rathe, at 74/9 for cash.

Baltimore Tuesday, April 7, 1857. New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been re The blockade of the Mississippi River having been THE WEATHER.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

The spow here is eighteen inches deep on a level, and is drifting badly. It is still falling fast ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

The snow here is about ten inches deep.

THE SOUTBERN MAIL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter. SENAIE ALBANY, April 6-4 P. M.

Mr. BROOKS-To authorize the City of Brooklyn to raise not ey to pay existing li-bilities for local improvements in the late Village of Williamsburgh. Third reading. hird reading.

Mr. BROOKS—To amend the Brooklyn Consolida-

tion set. Third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER—TRINITY CHURCH.

The Senare in Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAR-LING in the Chair, considered the bill to amend the LING in the Chair, considered the bill to amend the chairer of Trinity Church.

After debate by Messrs. SICKLES, BROOKS, KELLY and MaDDEN—the latter repudiating he icta advanced by Senator Sickles, that the Republican party were in favor of spoliation of church property of any other, and that it ill became that Sanator the representative of a party who were grasping for the highest jewel in the Spanish Crown, to charge any party—and especially the Republican party—with an attempt at spoliation. He went on to say that the Republican party were not only opposed to disturbing vested rights, but did not recognize holding property in man. He opposed it here, he opposed it everywhere.

in man. He opposed it here, he opposed it everywhere.

The question was taken on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Brooks, and it prevailed—18 to 8—suc the bull as amended was reported to the Senate. The question being on agreeing to the report of the

Committee,
Mr. SiCKLES moved to lay the question on the

table. Lost—12 to 18.

Mr. MADDEN moved to postpone the motion indefinit-ly. Low--14 to 17.

Mr. MADDEN moved an adjournment. Low--11

Tee question being on agreeing with the Committee The question being on agreeing with the Committee in their report, it was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third rending—Yeas 20, Nays 11.

Mr. MADDEN moved that the final question on the bill to taken to morrow, at 11½ a. m. Lost.

A normor os adjourn was lost.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the bill now have its third reading. Agreed to—Yeas 23, Nays 8; and the bill had its third reading and passed—Yeas 19, Nays 12.

12. RICHARDSON'S name being called, he deaired to say a word by way of reason for the votes he had given and now intended to give on this important question. The reluctance he had manif-sed in voting upon the motion to report the bill to the Senate, arose open the motion to report the bill to the Senate, acose from the fact that there was one feature in the bill he did not approve. By the second and third sections the cid not approve. By the second and third sections the Legislature assumes to give directions to a religious corporation as to the management of its temporalities. Yet being so fully convince of the injustice of the act of 1814, and betteving that the consecting and disfractioning policy conceived by Trinity in 1812 and consummated in 1814, to be manifestly wrong and unjust he felt compelled by a sense of duty to vote as he had and shall, that in some manner the Legislature of the State might redeem itself from the disgraceful act of that year. Although this bill did not meet his views as well as that reported by the Committee, yet it did in some measure make atonement for the act of 1814. He voted yes.

Mr. C. P. SMITH'S name having been called, said bit. C. F. Shill's hame having been called, said the had been abrent all day having been delayed by a detention of the care. The subject had been one of considerable anxiety to bim. He had hoped that the hill, after being reported to the Senate, would have been hald aside until to morrow, but inasmuch as his vote would apparently make no material difference in the result, he asked to be excused from voting. Not excused, voted acres. excured, voted aye.

ASSEMBLY MONDAY, April 6-4 p. m. mmittee of the Whole, disposed of the fol-

To authorize the Surrogate of New-York to pay certain money to Henrietta Grovestein. Furd reading.

The Committee took up the following bils:
For the payment of interest on certain moneys withheld from Canal contractors.

Mr. LEAVEN WORTH moved a substitute for the

Mr. LEAVEN WORTH moved a recover to the contractors some \$200,000 in the aggregate beyond the stipulated prices without a prefeat of a claim on their part to such an allowance. His amendment allowed interest only in cases where the work had been suspended, and the 15 per cent withheld beyond the time agreed on in

FOOT earnes ly opposed the bill in the shape in hich it was reported.

Mr. IRVING sustained the substitute proposed by

Mr. IRVING sustained the substitute proposed by Mr. Leavenworth.
Mr. WOOSTER also opposed the bill. He had heard of it before, but this was me first time he had read it or heard it read. It was a messure which had not been before the Committee on Claims. It was reported by the Committee of Ways and Sleans. He had supposed it to go no further than the proposed amendment, and hed been so told. But it went much further and a great deal further than was proper. The amendment should the adopted.

The amendment was adopted, and in this shape the bill went to a third reading.

Recess to 7 o'clock p. m.

ck p. m. $m - \Gamma$ be Committee of the Whole Scren o'clock p. m — The Committee of the Whole.

Mr HASTINGS in the chair, considered and reported
the bill for the payment of water furnished to the Sing
Sing Siste Prison by the Corporation of New-York.

Sing State Prison by the Corporation of New-York. Third reacting.

The bill to pay James Bennett expenses incurred and for rervices rendered in releasing Anthony Adams (colored) from imprisonment in North Carolina, and from being sold into Saavery, was then taken up.

Mr. COX briefly recited the facts in this case. Adams was a colored citizen of Orange County. He shipped as a sallor on a New-York schooner for Portsmouth, N. C. While there he was taken sick, and placed in the hespital. Before his recovery the schooner left. Subsequently he was employed on a small consister, and while to engaged was arrested as a suspected slave thrown into prison, and would have been sold as a slave to pay his juil fees, but that the clerk of the Ceurt wrote to Gov Seward, and he to persons in Orange County. to pay his jail fees, but that the clerk of the Cenrt wrote to Gov. Seward, and he to persons in Orange County. As it would have been hazardous to have waited in the necessary suthouty from the Governor, Mr. Bennett volunteered to go to the rescue at once. He did so; and Adams returned with him to Orange County. The bill preposes to pay Mr. Bennett the simple expenses of the journey.

Mr. WOODS opposed the bill as improper, insisting that the Legislature had no right to pay the expenses of men who volunteer to go after negroes. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. ROSE reminded the House that this max was not imprisoned because he was a citizen of New-York,

not imprisoned because he was a citizen of New York, but because be had, in going to North Carolina, violated the local law of that State. For this he was imprisoned, as many others have been. If this claim is allowed, any Northern man could send his negro South, where he would be imprisoned, and then, to release his man, could take a Southern trip at the expense of the

Mr. HUTCHINSON opposed this motion, and maintained that Mr. Bennett deserved not merely his expenses, but the thanks of all humane men for having so promp'ly proceeded to rescue a free citizen of New-York from Savery.

Mr. PRENDERGAST recited the facts of the case

bill.

Mr. WOODS further urged his views; and

Mr. JONES allo esposed the bill. It would establish a dengerous preserent. This negro was not imprisoned because he was a citizen of New-York, but because he had violated a local law of North Carolina.

because he had violated a local law of North Carolina. As well might you offer a premium to all men who should see fit to volunteer upon missions to recuse criminals of all grades as to establish the principle of this bid.

Mr. B. R. JOHNSON would doem it a disgrees to the State to refuse to do what this bill proposes. A free citizen of New-York was in prison and in hourly danger of being rold into slavery when he was rescand by Mr. Bennett. To refuse to evince its appreciation

y Mr Bennett. To refuse to evince its appreciation this prempt esh bitton of philanthropy, would be a same to the Legislature. Mr. WOODS charged that the negro Adams field

from Orange County to escape the consequences of a disgraceful crime which be had committed.

Mr. COX denied this, and proceeded to show the abant. COA deficities, and proceeded to anow the ac-surdity of the fairschood by remarking that respectable chuzens of Orange Centry would not have so interested themselves for a fugitive criminal, and that the crimi-nal himself (if he were one) would not have been likely to return to the scene of his crims to meet punishment which the laws provide. The assertion was not only fairs but religious.

Mr WAKEMAN would vote for the bill, if for no air NARLMAN would vote for the bill, it for no other reason than to show North Carolina that New-York will exert her power for the protection of her wronged citizens, and to show to the world that she has regard for their rights, whatever may be their color

or their condition in life.

Mr JONES further opposed the bill, as embodying a bad principle and as establishing a cangerous prece-Mr. J. J. OWEN moved that the Committee report

Mr. H. BAKFR sustained the motion and the bill; and, in reely to Mr Jones, remarked that this negro was not imprisored in North Carolina for any crima, but because he was a free citizen of the State of New York. This is semi-efficially authenti ated by the letter from the Clerk of the county in which Adams was imprisoned. Mr. B denounced, at length, and with emphasis, the brutality of the laws which assume that men of color have no rights—hat to be black is to be prima facie a crim nat. Yet sench is the d ctrine, not of North Carolina meiely, but of the Democratis party, which sustains North Carolina law and the infamous principles laid down by Judge Taney. During the fottree of his remarks, Mr. Baker said. Will the gentler an from Queens (Mr Jones) maintain that Adams was not, and could not be a citizen of the State of New-York because he was black?

Mr. JONES—To properly answer that question would require more time than it would, perasps, he proper to occupy now. It involves legal considerations which could only be intelligently elaborated by an argument.

Mr. BAKER—I want the gentleman who is here.

Mr. BAKER-I want the gentleman, who is here

the recognized leader of the Democratic party, to answer my quee ion distinctly. Does ha deny that a n an ef color can be a citizen of the State of New-

York!

Mr JONES-My opinion is that a negro cannot be, legsly, a cit zen of this State. That is my opinion That he cannot be a citizen of the United States, I have no doubt.

Mr. BAKER-Did the gentleman vote for the Con-

Mr. BAREA-17d the genueman vote for the Constitution of the State, which recognizes colored men as clizers, and which confets upon those having property of the value of \$250 the right to vote?

Mr. JONES—I cannot say whether I voted for the distinct proposition to which the gentleman has referred, and which was a copy from the old Constitution. I did, however, vote for the Constitution as a bold.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, by a party vote.
Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.....Tuesday, April 7, 1857. REGENT AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU

Mr. BRADFORD has consent to move the concur by to preceed to the election of a Regent of the University, in place of R. but Kelly, deceased, and a Superintenet of Public Instruction, in place of Wictor M. Rice whose term of office has expired, at 12 m. to-

day Agreed to.
Mr. BROOKS, complete, the New-York Charter bill with ameroments. Third reading.

Also, to legalize certain action of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York. Third

reading.

Also, to widen Breadway, between Fifty-eeventh and Fifty ninth streets, New-York. Third reading.

Mr. C. P. SMITH—In relation to weights, marks and tare on casks and packages. Third reading.

Mr. TOWNE—To amend the charter of Carthage village.

Mr. RICHARDSON—A majority of the Committee

age. Passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON—A majority of the Committee on Finance, unfavorably to the purchase or erection of an Executive Marsion—Mr. SPENCER dissenting. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. P. SMITH—To improve the navigation of the Hudeon River, to make appropriation therefor. Moved forward—special order for to morrow at 12 m. Mr. NOXON—Relative to the District Courts in the City of New-York. Moved forward.

Also, to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace. Also, to establish the compensation of Judges of Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. Third reading. Also, relative to publication of legal notices.

Mr. KELLY, from Select Committee of Eight, reported a number of bills as proper to be referred to the appropriate Committees to report complete.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the Assembly to the bill "relative to the forecleaure of mortages by advertisement"

sembly to the bill "relative to the forecastire of more gages by advertisement."

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions from the Assembly relative to the opening of Harlem River to navigation (asks for en appropriation from General Government), were con-curred in.

Also, relative to the purchase of New-York Civil

List for n embers.
ELECTION OF REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate proceed to the nomination of a Regent of the University, in place of Robert Kelly, deceased, with the following result:

18 AAC PARKS was named by Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Chyler Darling, Halsted, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Paterson, Ramssy, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Towne, Upham, Usher—17.

18 B. A. Versey.

Paterson, Ramssy, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Lowine, Lipham Usheir—17.

HIRAM KETCHAM was named by Mesers. Brings, Brooks, Ha court Hotchilis, Petty, A. M. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sweet—6. SamUEL E. JOHNSON was named by Mesers. Kelly, Sickles, Spencer, Wadsworth—1.

LEDYARD LINCKLAEN was named by Mr. Ferden—L. ISAAC PARKS of Onesids, having received a majority of the votee cast, was declared duly nominated on the part of the Senate.

Mesers, BRADFORD and SPENCER were appointed a Committee to inform the Assembly that the Senate.

ed a Committee to inform the Assembly that the Senst had made a nomination, and would meet that body i ont ballet.
On the return of the members of the Senste. On the return of the members of the Sensie,
The PRESIDENT announced the election of ISAAC
PARKS as Regent of the University, and HENRY H.
VAN DYCK as Superintendent of Public Instruction,

by the two Houses in joint ballot.

The bill to fix the term of office of the Canal Apprairers was further considered.

Mr UPHAM moved to amend the bill by providing "three" cents per mile for traveling fees, instead of "five." Agreed to, and bill passed.

Executive session with closed doors. The Senate debated the Schuyler County bill with a proposal of a late session. No not ance went into the Senate to day.

ASSEMBLY. TUESDAY, April 7.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department sent in an answer to the resolution of inquiry as to the basis up on which the assessments for the support of that De-

up on which the assessments for the support of that Department are used.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Lewis on the Census and the Insurance Committees, to fill the places vacated by the death of Mr. Bebook.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the bill providing for materials for an accurate Map and Adas of the State. [Requires the County Clerks and Supervisors to procure the materials, and forward them to the office of the State Engineer and Supervisor.]

gipeer and Surveyor.]
Mr. ADAMS moved to strike out the enacting clause. The bill involved an unnecessary expense.

The metion to strike out the enacting clause was car-The same Committee took up the bill to prevent the

improper detention of the notes of country banks.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH moved to strike out all after
the word ' such' in the sixteenth line of the 2d section. Agreed to.

Mr SPENCER moved a substitute for the whole

bill, previding that no bank shall be required to re-deem its bills at any other place than its counter. Mr. S. believed his substitute would accomplish the Mr. S. believed his substitute would accomptain the object of the bill, and more efficiently protect the people. Under the prevent system, those who use the currency of the country banks are taxed at least \$250,000 annual y—and the country currency, instead of remaining in the country, is constantly driven to the cities for redemption, because money can be made out of the recession. Mr. LEAVENWORTH characterized the substitute

Mr. LEAVENWORTH characterized the substitute as a broker's bill, got up in order to shave the people out of at least 1 per cent upon every dollar of country currency they may hold. The redemption system was got up to do away with this shaving process; and this substitute was introduced to destroy that system, under which country notes are now redeemed at 1 or 1 per cent. If now, as is alleged, the people are shaved out or \$250,000 a year, they will be snaved out of \$1,000,000 if this substitute is adopted. It was a proposition got up by the sharks of Wall street.

Mr. FOOT did not know any difference between the sharks of Wall street and the sharks of Syracuse.
Sbarks are all alike whatever their location. The bill pending is a disgraceful proposition, growing out of a first property of the same tree was tree water.

pending is a disgree-ful proposition, growing out of a quariel between a few country banks and the Metropolitan Bank. Of the hundred banks in the Sale, not more than five favor this bill. They are content with matters as they stand, and they should be. A bank which is not willing to redeem its bills at its counter should go down.

should go down.

Mr. B. R. JOHNSON believed that the great mass of country backs asked for this bill, that they may be protected from the shaving process adopted by the Mctropolitan Bank.

Mr. SPENCER further urged his substitute. It would institute the only true system of redemption-the New-England system, which works far better than

Mr. WOODS had at first favored this bill, but h was now convinced that it would work injuriously upon city as well as country merchants.

Mr Varnum opposed the principles of the bill, and spoke at length to show that it was not only unjust but absurd and risiculous. It would never be entered.

FOOT inquired what the author of the bill pro

po to to do with old wemen who hoard up back bills in their stockings? Would be send them to States Prisen?

Prisen?

Mr. IRVING opposed the bill, and referred to the mercantile sentiment of New York as being hostile to mercantile sentiment of punish a man for hoodit. It was a new principle to punish a man for hoodit.

Mr. HASTINGS said the country Banks were willing to redeem their money, but they were not willing to the black mailed by the Metropolitan Bank, at the rate of one eighth per cent, under the penalty having their bills forced upon them, in large sums, to force compliance with the demands of that Bank.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH decied that his Bank had

Mr. LEAVENWORTH decied that his Bank had had any quarrel with the Metropolitan Bank; and asserted that the bill was decired by the great mass of the country Banks. It does not seek to punish any Bank for hoarding up country bank notes, but to punish them for hoarding them up for an illegal purpose—to contect them into the red imption of their notes as of the half which the law allows them.

Before the queetion was taken, the Committee rose, and the House proceeded to vote for a REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ISAAC PARKS was nominated by Messis Abbott, Adams, Amne, H Baker, J. S Baker Baldwin, Bedawith, Bed. Every, Blaton, Bries, Brock, Cott, Cameron, Clapp, Clark, C. Crowley Dickinson, Foot, George, Granger, Hastings, Hayfinding, Pawer, Horeboum, Holared Huterlinnon, Hyde, Instalam, Irving, B. R. Johnson, T. Johnson, Ketcham, King, Lacey, Leavenworth, Lewis, Littlefield, Loveland, Mesde, S. J. Mott, B. Owen, J. J. Owen, Paul, Pescock, Ferry, Pomeron, Pretdergast, Puder, Pudy, Rawson, Rees, Richmond, etc. Stepter, Squire, Stapier, Straitt, Tallett, Thatcher, Thay, etc. Specier, Squire, Stapier, Straitt, Tallett, Thatcher, Thay, Coff, I. Townsetd, Van Allen, Van Valkunburgh, Wakeman, Weeks Wooster-M.

SAMUEL E. JOHNSON was nominated by Mesers. Bouck, Bradford, Campbell, Clinton, Crows, J. R. Dickson, Dimmick, J. D. Droon, Ever, Funk, Glover, Grant, Hanford, Jones, Kimmers, Kiving, McParlan, Maben, Merseren, Millet, G. Mort, Mulligan, John J. Relly, Roberts, Ree, Scott, Sluyer, Stickney, Schutt and Vannum—I.

The CHA'lk declared Issae Parks nominsted on the

The CHA'R deciared Isaac Parks nominsted on the

art of the House.

Mr POMEROY moved that a Committee of two be special to wait upon the Sepate and inform that body that the House is ready to meet them in joint economic to compare reminations for Regents of the University, and to proceed in joint convention to dead a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Agreed to.

The CHAIR named Messis. Pomeroy and Sinyter as

such Committee.
Thereupon the Senate appeared in the Assembly

Chamber.

Up n comparing nominations for Regent of the University, the two Houses were found to agree; and Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN announced Issac Parks as duly elected Regent of the University in the place of Robert Kelly, deceased.

SUPERISTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Lieuterant-Governor SELDEN announced that the two Houses, in joint Convention, would now proceed to ballot for a Superir tendent of Public Instruction, in place of Victor M. Rice, whose term of office had ex-

Lieutenant Governor SELDEN named Senator U ham as Teller on the part of the Senate, and The SPEAKER named Mr. Harpending Teller the part of the flouse.

The Tellers announced the following as the result of

Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN thereupon declared Herry H. Van Dyck duly elected to the Office of Saprintendent of Public Instruction, in the place of Victor M. Rice, whose term of office has expired.

The House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, resumed the consideration of the Country Bank Note Redemption bill.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CLINTON

Bank Note Redemption bill.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CLINTON, when the substitute was lost.

Mr. HYDE proposed another substitute for the whole bill, whose leading feature is to require banks holding the notes of other banks to return such notes as often

se once a week.

Mr. H. sustained this substitute, as simply a just protection to country backs against the grasping avarice of the Metropolitan Bank, which goes out like a pirate levying black mail upon all who have business with it, and threatening ruin to those who refuse to comply with its terms.

Mr. WOODS opposed both the substitute and the school at his

original bill.

Mr. IEAVENWORTH would be content with either. The substitute is, perhaps, more mild than the original, and would be equally efficient.

The substitute was adopted.

Mr. WOODS moved to strike out the enacting clause The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The same Committee took up the bill to provide cams for the Enlargement and Completion of the land.

Canals.

Mr. BECKWITH moved to amend the bill so as to Mr. BECKWITH moved to amend the bill so as to provide that the Champlain Canat shall be cularged to the dimensions of the Eric Canal. Mr. B. said the State could make no better investment than to do what is here proposed. He asked that the friends of this canal shall receive some guarantee that when the Eric is completed, the Champlain will not be forgotten.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH opposed the amendment. If it should be carried, every other concaivable project might be proposed with equal propriety.

Mr. BECKWITH further sustained his amendment. The Champlain was no pauper causi, and its friends had a right to ask that it should be taken care of.

Mr. HUTCHINSON could consent to no diversion

had a right to ask that it should be taken care of.

Mr. HUTCHINSON could consent to no diversion
of the revenues of the State, until the great work of
the Eric Casal Eplargement was accomplished.

Mr. POMEROY objected to this attempt to break
down a bill drawn to accomplish what the Constitution
required and what the people demanded, by introducing foreign and obnexious propositions.

Mr. ALLEN trained that if any new work was to

the begun no more proper work could be undertak in than his that is proposed.

The an endment was lest, and the bill reported to the House.
In the House, Mr. VARNUM moved to amend the

Back Note bill, so as to repeal existing laws relative to red imptions at other places than the counters of the banks. Leet—13 to 59—and the bill ordered to a third In the House, Mr BECKWITH renewed his amendment to the Canal bill. Lost—21 to 64.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH moved to strike out the
Chemung Locks amendment adopted in Committee.

metion, and it prevailed—3 to 31.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the majority of the Finance Committee, reported adversely to the purchase of ar Executive massion, on the ground that there were no

s in the Tressury.
. SPENCER dissented from the report.

funds in the Treasury.

Mr. SPENCER dissented from the report.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House took up the bill making appropriations for the existrent and completion of the canals of the State. The bill appropriates

For Eric Canal. \$2,320,422 12 Black River Canal. \$130,881 05

Cowego Canal. \$42,930 12 (Champian Canal... \$130,881 05

Cayanak Sensoa. \$12,119 42!

After a warm p-litical discussion between Mesers.

FLOYD JONES and WOOSTER, on the Democratic and Whig financial policy for the last twenty years, the Committee rose before taking any question.

A motion made to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and ordering it to a third reading, was tost by Yeas, 34; Nays, 47.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

The Senate was in session till past I o'clock last night, or rather this morning, on the Trinity Church question. Mr. Sickles, who had com menced a speech some time last week in behalf of the "close corporation," finished up last night, speaking only six hours, and drawing a frightful picture of the agrarianism and wickedness of the Republican party, which he represented as disposed to lay sacrilegious hands on sacred funds, and distribute the same to parties who have no shadow of claim in the premises-to invade and destroy vested rights, and play the very "dickens" with the prerogatives of Trinity Corporation, and the liberties of the people generally.

Mr. Sickles read Father Spencer out of the

Democratic church for his course on the Trinity question. Mr. Madden, who agrees with Sickles on the Church question, but holds to a somewhat on the Children queries, on the Senator on the general duties of statesmen, answered the political part of Mr. Sickles's speech rather sharply; and in the course of his remarks made such reference to the Ostend Manifesto, the church-robberies and murders of Walker and his gang in Nicaragua, sup ported by Mr. Sickles, and similar doings of the great Democratic party, as would have made anybody but Mr. Sickles wince. The Senate was addressed by Mr. Brooks in a forcible speech in favor of his substitute for the original bill; and umber of speeches were made by other Senators. The usual legislative expedients were resorted t to stave off action by the opponents of the bill; but the Senate had made up its mind to sit it out and finish up the job, and did do so, by finally adopting Mr. Brooks's substitute, which is substantially as

held for the choice of said Church-Warden and the Vestrymen. The delegates so elected to assemble in Finity Churchon Tuss-day in Easter week and elect the Warden and Vestry nion by ballot.

day in Paster week and elect the Warden and Veriry men by bailed.

S.C. 2. The Rector and two Churchwardens and twenty Veriry men to be chosen as above, shall girst apply annually from the income of said corporation of said annually from the income of said corporation of said trinity Course and its Chapter and such and such further than as may be needed for on time to time, for the repair and anothern as may be needed for on time to time, for the repair and anothern and the Churchwarden and their furnitures all which shall be disbursed under the direction and electric of the Rector and the Churchwarden and the ten very men as to be chosen by the pewholders and commutalization of said corporation, and all proceeds of the mass of the property tereof, to the payment, first, of the interest upon its debt and to the extinuolalment of so much of the principal thereof as they shall deem expedient, until the debt shall be a holly paid; the residue of said income and proceeds to be applied according to the original desian of the charter.

Sec. 4. The Rector and Trinky's Wareen and tea Vestryaes are to have exclusive cost to do ther church claimes, with their furniture and the church yards and conneteries belonging to said Church, and shall also exclusively choose the Rector, Assistant Ministers and other partic offices, and with the concurrence of the Rector shall direct its religious services, and the religious merces of the Vesterser of the charthyle of the Process of the Vesterser of the charthyle of the Process and the religious unit of the Vesterser of the charthyle of the Process and the religious course of the Process and the religious course of the Process and the religious course of the Rector and Trinky's wareen and only the concurrence of the Process and the religious course of the particular of the particular and with the concurrence of the particular and with the concurrence of the particular and when the particular and with the concurrence of the particular and when the particular and with the concurrence

Scente was as follows: YEAS-Messes Brooks Cuyler, Darling, Ferdon, Halated, Perceutt, Hotchkies, Kelly, Lee, Noxon, Paterson, Patry, Remsey, Richardson, Rider, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, Spences,

physin- 19. NAYS-Messra Bellinger, Bradford, Briggs Huntington, Medder Nichols, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Sweet, Towns, Usber, Wadsworth-12.

The bill was sent to the Assembly, where it was taken up this morning, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies. I have seen nothing to indicate with any degree of certainty what disposition the Assembly will be likely to make of this bul; but from the short time remaining for legislative business, and the great amount of work which must be done, it

would reem hardly probable that the bill will reach final action in that body.

The Joint Committee appointed to consider what legislative action, if any, is necessary for the pro-tection of our citizens in view of the recent alarm-ing and atrecious opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, will probably report in a day or two, and recommend the adoption of resolutions, and the passage of a law which shall declare what the Courts of most of the States, Slave and Free, have decided, viz: That any slave

Slave and Free, have decided, viz: That any slave brought voluntarily or involuntarily into this State, shall be free. The act will also probably provide a long term in the State Prison as the penalty for reducing, or attempting to reduce such person again to the condition of a slave.

You will perceive by the regular proceedings of the Legislature that Mr. Van Dyck was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Parks to the post of Regent of the Univerand Mr. Parks to the post of Regent of the Univer-

sity this morning.

The scheme to throw away a large sum of money from our already depleted State Treasury, on the Chemung Canal, was killed very dead in the As-

sembly this morning.

The New York Charter bill was reported to the Senate complete this morning, and will, no doubt, seen receive final action at the hands of that body. I send you a copy of the bill as it now stands. The Assembly may concur in some of the amend-nents, which are harmless, and will, most likely renconcur in others which are decidedly objection-

BANK DEPARTMENT SECURITIES.

CORRESPONDENCE. The Hon. James M. Cook, Superintendent of Banking De-Dank Sir.: A coubt has been expressed in some of the newspapers as to whether all the recurities pledged by Barks and Bankers were transferred unimpaired to

your keeping.
The subscribers entertain no doubt on the subject; but to remove resplicion from every mind, ask the favor of a communication from you on the subject.

With great regard for yourself and entire confidence in the able and faithful administration of your Department, we remain your obedient servarts,

THOMAS W OLCOTT,
B. P. LFARNED,
E. E. AFFDRICK,
B. B. GHERRT,
JOHN SILL.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 2, 1857. BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 2, 1897.
To Mesers. Themas W. Olectt and others:
Gratlemas.—I have your letter of the 6th inst. before me. It can be probably best answered by a brist tatament of the different examinations made by me of the securities held in trust by this Department for the banks, banking associations and individual bankers in this State.

The merning of the day upon which I entered upon The morning of the day upon which I entered upon the duties of the office, an examination of the securities hold by my predecessor was commenced by me, is desaid, taking up the account of each bank in alphabetical order and comparing the stocks and mortgages with the ledger account. The bank book of each bank where money was deposited, was either written up by the deposit bank, or a statement requested, by mail, of the balance stating to the oradit of the Superintendent. They were all found to agree with the books of the Department, and I receipted them to my predecessor.

Owing to the fact that no Committee had been ap-Owing to the fact that no Committee had been ap-pointed by the Legislature for that purpose, the secu-ilities were again examined by me in purson at the close of the fixed year (1st October last). In my onmula report attention was called (at page 26) to the fact that schedule A, same xed to the same, con-

to the fact that schedule A, same xed to the same, contained "each and all the Scourities, and their kind and "description is therein set forth; and the Superintencent acknowledges their possession and custody "on the morning of the let of October last."

Every bank, banking association and individual banker, or any person so disposed, could ascertain the amount of recurities, and of what they consisted, of any bank in the State, by reference to that schedula. A copy of that report was sent to each bank, banking association and banker in the State, and no response against its entire correctness has been received by the superintendent.

superintendent.

I will further add, that from the rigid and critical exreinstitute acceptance to I do not besidate to say that the result of those examinations are to me conclusive evidence that no misapplication of the securities had been made by my predecessor; nor have I found the slightest evidence that be was ever unfaithful to the great trust committed to him while in charge of this Department.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

Respectfully yours,

FIRES.

the dwelling house No. 511 Grand street, occupied by

PERE IN GRAND STREET. At 8 o'clock yesterday moraing, a fire occurred in

David Rengle, but it was soon extinguished by the fremen. The fire originated in a closet on the second floor, but from what cause is unknown. Damage to fur ture about \$200. Insured for \$500 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. The building, owned by Henry Barclay, is damaged to the amount of about \$100. No insurance. FIRE IN ALIBABETH STREET. At 94 o'clock lest night a fire broke out in the two-stery frame dwelling (unoccupied) No. 229 Elizabeth street. The fire originated in the cellar, and is sup-posed to have been the work of an incendiary. The

building is owned by John Sallivan. Damage \$50.

No. 227, occupied by James Farrell, grocer, was dam-

aged by water to the amount of \$50. No insurance.

The building is owned by Anthony Course, and is damaged about \$30. Insufed for \$400 in the Knickerbooker Insurance Company. THE FROST AND FRUIT BUDS -On Monday, April 6, in this city, the rain fell copiously, and only moderately cool. In the evening, the rain turned to snow, and enough fell to whiten the earth slightly. On Tuesday morning, the water in the gutters and mud in the streets were frezen, and continued so until after noon in most places shaded from the sun, which shows clearly all day; yet snow and ice in the shade remained

urmelted at evening.

Now, what effect will this have upon fruit buds We fear that most of the early ones are destroyed beyond hope. If they are not, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
By and with the advice and conseat of the Seaste.
Notaries Predict.—New York—George D. Lyman, Tromas H. Clark, Borr W. Griswold. Westernster.—Henry W. Clark, George W. Smith, William T. Bush. Queens Henry W. Clark, George W. Smith, William T. Bush. Queens —Peter A. Van Bergen. Richmost—John Henry Hodler.—Peter A. Van Bergen. Richmost—John Henry Hodler.
—Peter A. Van Bergen. Richmost—John Henry Hodler.
—Peter A. Van William W. Chubbnek, Francis H. Thom-Willard. Oxtida—William V. Chubbnek, Francis H. Thom-Willard.—William P. Luvius Ston—William W. Weiter.

Moxage—Richard Petney. Livius Ston—William H. Weiter.

Moxage—Richard Petney. Livius Ston—William W. Weiter.

Moxage—Richard Petney. Livius Ston—William H. Weiter.

Moxage—Richard Petney.

Moxage—Richard Petney. COMMISSIONER.-HERRINER-Edward &

progress, and in the House moved that the bill be deted to a third reading.

Messis. SPENCER and WOOSTER opposed the